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BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 6 6

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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Borough of Spenborough

Constitution 1966—67

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Alderman Mrs. I. SHARPE, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor F. HARRIS)

Aldermen—

L. ARCHER	H. ROBINSON
F. A. BROWN, F.C.I.S.	T. W. SHAW, B.E.M., J.P.
J. DEWHIRST, J.P.	A. W. SMITH
R. FRASER	H. de LACY TAYLOR
A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)	

Councillors—

F. ALLATT, J.P.	E. LAWFORD
C. BARR	R. LEA
E. W. BEECHEY	H. LEAPER
R. BEECHEY (Mrs.)	A. MILTON
E. CHANTER (Miss)	G. H. OAKES
D. CHESTERMAN, J.P.	I. OATES (Mrs.)
G. DOBSON	K. PEEL
H. FOX	C. G. PIDGEON
J. FRETWELL	J. D. RIMMER
R. C. HARTLEY, J.P., F.I.M.I., M.A.E.T.	R. SEWELL
J. D. HEALEY	L. SHARPE
M. HEY	P. SMITH
G. KELL, J.P. (Mrs.)	K. SOWDEN
P. R. LAYCOCK	T. TORDOFF
	V. WHITELEY, A.M.I.M.H.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966-1967.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Alderman Mrs. I. SHARPE, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor G. DOBSON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor K. PEEL

Alderman Mrs. A. HOLROYD

Councillors—

C. BARR	H. LEAPER
J. FRETWELL	G. H. OAKES
F. HARRIS	I. OATES (Mrs.)
E. LAWFORD	

August, 1967.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Spenborough.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report relating to the Borough of Spenborough for the year 1966 and have, as usual, included information about the Health Services provided by the West Riding County Council within the Borough. Spenborough, together with the adjoining Urban District of Mirfield, comprise one Health Division within the County Council scheme of Divisional Administration.

Comment has been made where appropriate on the statistical sections of the Report, but the following general remarks may be of interest. The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population is 38,370, an increase of 550 since last year. Within this figure there was a natural increase of 210, being the excess of the number of births over the deaths. The estimated number of dwellinghouses at the year end was 14,450—an increase of 133 over last year, and it will be seen that the trend of recent years has continued with considerable house building in the private sector and substantial numbers of persons moving into the district from nearby industrial areas.

The vital statistics were, in general, satisfactory, the birth rate (18.2) in particular being well above the national average of 17.7. The death rate unfortunately is also higher, 12.8 compared with 11.7, but is comparable with rates for other urban districts.

The incidence of common infectious disease was fairly high, measles and chicken pox being prevalent throughout the year, and scarlet fever in the first two quarters. The eighteen cases notified as food poisoning were sporadic in nature, widely distributed and not connected with any major incident. No specific organism was recovered from any of the 69 samples submitted from these patients.

The various immunisation procedures again showed good acceptance rates and it can be stated with some confidence that 90% of all the children have received protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis shortly after attaining their first birthday. Vaccination against Smallpox, which takes place at eighteen months of age, is accepted with less enthusiasm, and the numbers of young children protected are probably more in the region of 50% to 60%. The response to the offer of Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen year old school children was better this year at 69% and details of this are given in the section of the Report dealing with the School Health Services.

Measles vaccine is available for the use of the general practitioners under the National Health Service, but it does not appear to be used to any great extent in this area at least, mainly due to apprehension about re-actions which may follow inoculation.

The clinic services, child welfare, child guidance, chiropody and cervical cytology (since November), continued to be well patronised and the domiciliary services such as health visiting, home nursing, midwifery and mental welfare, home helps and aged persons chiropody, seem to show an increased case load each year. It is beyond dispute that all, in their own way, have become indispensable to modern

community living as part of the National Health Service. The closer involvement of health visitors and district nurses with general practice is developing in a satisfactory manner.

The aged persons wardens service which is administered by the Borough Council with grants from the County Council has also proved its value over the past few years, has expanded again this year with the appointment of seven additional wardens for private houses in various Wards of the Borough and a third Warden on Turnsteads Estate, and is also certain to extend further as time goes by.

It is my belief that the social and other services for aged persons in Spenborough, in which the Borough Council, the County Council and the Voluntary Agencies co-operate, are comprehensive and effective. In the nature of things they will expand or alter as further needs become evident, but at the moment the most serious deficiencies for the best care of the aged are in the provision of hospital beds for the aged and chronic sick and also to some extent in the provision of special housing accommodation adapted to the needs of the elderly. Locally the Health Committee has been giving much thought to the establishment of laundry and recreational facilities for elderly persons in the shopping centre of Cleckheaton, and it is hoped that the project will come to fruition in the ensuing year. The Housing Committee have also decided to go ahead with a scheme for the installation of central heating in their aged persons bungalows, and this will undoubtedly prove to be of the greatest benefit to the tenants many of whom in the past have suffered considerably from the cold weather in winter.

I would also like to make special mention of the Meals on Wheels service administered by the W.V.S. and voluntary helpers with the support of the Borough Council and the County Council. They have supplied two meals per week to 144 persons, substantially house-bound, a total of approximately 14,400 meals in the year. The luncheon clubs at Scholes and at three industrial canteens also continue to function satisfactorily and were much appreciated.

The section of the Report dealing with the environmental health services is largely comprised of statistics relating to the very many activities of great importance in the preservation of health and the improvement of amenity which have become routine duties of the Health Department. Steady progress continues to be made in the abatement of atmospheric pollution with the completion of the No. 6 (Whitehall Road/Scott Lane) Area, and confirmation of the No. 7 (Cleckheaton/Rawfolds) Area to come into operation in July, 1967. The No. 8 (Upper Spen/Firthcliff) Area was also submitted for confirmation, and on completion of these well over half the properties in the Borough will have been brought within Smoke Control Areas, especially since many of the new private houses, numbering 1,362 in the past six or seven years, have been erected in previously confirmed areas. To those who have lived in Spenborough for many years the diminution in atmospheric pollution is obvious and almost dramatic, and even the recording instruments located at the Health Centre are beginning to show a steady reduction both in the content of solid particles and sulphur dioxide.

Although slum clearance activity lagged somewhat during the year owing to the fact that no new Council house building took place,

a further 147 properties were represented for closure or demolition, and this should increase markedly within the next few years as the present vigorous house building programme of some 600 to 700 dwellings is realised. In spite of the fact that some 2,000 properties have been represented in the past ten to twelve years it is estimated that a further 1,500 unfit houses, mainly of the back-to-back type and lacking sanitary amenities remain to be dealt with.

In addition to the major task of clearance there is no doubt that the steady improvement of property by the use of the Improvement Grant scheme has done much to improve the general standard of housing in Spenborough, and a further 122 grants were made during the year.

It is strange that it should still be necessary to comment on the conversion of two privy middens and seven waste water tippler closets, but the days of those that remain are happily numbered. It is estimated that there are still eight privy middens (six in property represented for demolition) and thirty-one chemical closets (five in property represented) in use, and an unspecified number of tipplers, but every effort will be made, where powers are available, to deal with them as expeditiously as possible. After that I hope we will be able to deal in the same way with houses lacking baths, hot water supplies and internal water closets.

While much has been accomplished in raising environmental standards in Spenborough it would be wrong to be complacent. It is, I believe, beyond doubt that the health of the community would benefit both immediately and in the long term if all the unfit houses could be demolished, if the whole area could be made smokeless, if the water supply contained added fluoride to prevent dental decay and if only people would refrain from smoking tobacco. These are, of course, only a few matters involved in preserving health or preventing disease but they are very important.

As a general comment on administration of the National Health Service, I remain firmly convinced that an integration of the Hospital, Public Health and General Practitioner services within a single administration would not only rationalise but also greatly improve its efficiency. This appears to me to be particularly evident in the matters of Mental Health, Midwifery, Geriatrics and the effective use of hospital accommodation. Co-operation in these as in all other matters locally is very good indeed, but its achievement can be time consuming, and it would be surprising if there was not at times a lack of balance in the overall plan of development.

Once again I am greatly indebted to Mr. Templeman, the Chief Public Health Inspector, as to all members of the Divisional Health Department, for unfailing help and support. In conclusion may I express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the Chairman and members of the Spenborough Health Committee throughout the year.

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.*

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The provisional population of the Borough of Spenborough at the 1961 Census is 36,417, an inter censal decrease of 564. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1966 was 38,370, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

The district, although mainly industrial in nature, contains much open space and a fair amount of agricultural land. There are over four hundred factories in the district but only about ninety of these employ more than twenty persons. Although processes connected with the woollen textile industry are the predominant industry, a great diversity of manufacture is carried on. There is the advantage in this that the whole community can not be affected by recession in any one branch of industry.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the district:—

The year 1966 showed a slight change in the employment situation compared with the previous few years. Unemployment remained low at approximately 0.4% of the insured population until September. Since then short-time working has had to be introduced at some firms and the number wholly unemployed has increased with the result that at December the percentage of unemployed was 0.9% of the insured population.

Even so this still compared favourably with Regional and National percentages which were 1.8% and 2.4% respectively in December.

There is still a shortage of manpower in some industries although the main demand is for skilled workers.

1961 Census.

Spenborough Ward Population.

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Birkenshaw	1,853	1,995	3,848
Cleckheaton East	1,072	1,228	2,300
Cleckheaton West	1,668	1,862	3,530
Gomersal	2,169	2,348	4,517
Hightown & Hartshead ...	2,610	2,889	5,499
Millbridge	1,135	1,243	2,378
Oakenshaw & Hunsworth	1,675	1,881	3,556
Roberttown & Norristhorpe	1,712	1,803	3,515
Scholes	1,696	1,766	3,462
Spen & Littleton	1,811	2,001	3,812
TOTALS ...	17,401	19,016	36,417

BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH.

Area of district in acres at 1961 census	...	...	...	8,251
Population at 1961 census	...	...	...	36,417
Number of inhabited houses at 1961 census	...	...	...	13,121
Average number of persons per room at 1961 census	...	...	...	0·72
Number of families at 1961 census	...	...	...	13,128
Number of rooms at 1961 census	...	...	...	51,286

Statistical Summary of the area for 1966 in comparison with 1965.

	1965	1966
Area of the district in acres	8,251	8,251
Estimated population (mid-year) ...	37,820	38,370
Average number of persons per acre	4·6	4·6
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	14,317	14,450
Average number of persons per house	2·6	2·7
Rateable value at 1st April ...	£982,093	£1,024,517
Product of Penny Rate (estimate) ...	£3,950	£4,040
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...	12·9	12·8
Comparability Factor ...	1·01	1·02
Standardised Death Rate ...	13·0	13·0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...	18·4	18·2
Comparability Factor ...	1·07	1·07
Standardised Birth Rate ...	19·7	19·5
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ...	18·3	19·6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births...	15·8	22·9
Maternal Mortality Rate ...	Nil	Nil

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Spenborough had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Live Births (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	346	307	653
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	29	18	47
					375	325	700

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 18·2.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
					8	6	14

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths: 19·6.

Infant Mortality					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					12	4	16

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 22·9.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 11·4.

The birth rate at 18.2 per 1,000 population is less than last year (18.4) and when adjusted by the Comparability Factor (19.5) is higher than that of England and Wales and the County as a whole. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 210. Of the 715 births only 54 were born at home and there were 14 still-births compared with 13 last year.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1966.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Pneumonia ...												1						1				2				2
Gastro-enteritis																1								1		1
Congenital defects											1													1		1
Prematurity	4	1																						2	1	5
Other defined causes ...					1			1			3	1	1									2	2	1	2	7
TOTALS	4	1			1			1			4	2	1			1			1			4	4	3	5	16

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966.

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
						1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Tuberculosis respiratory	1	1											1	
Syphilitic Disease	1	1								1				
Measles	1		1			1								
Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	1										1		
Cancer:														
(a) Stomach	9	3	6								2	3	4	
(b) Lung, bronchus	14	10	4								2	5	5	2
(c) Breast	10		10							1		4	5	
(d) Uterus	1		1								1			
(e) Other	40	17	23						1		4	12	13	10
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1				1								
Diabetes	1		1										1	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	88	25	63					1			3	6	24	54
Coronary disease, angina	98	60	38							2	5	21	34	36
Hypertension with heart disease	12	9	3								1		6	5
Other heart disease	56	20	36							1	4	2	13	36
Other circulatory disease	12	5	7										4	8
Influenza	8	3	5						1			1	4	2
Pneumonia	18	8	10		2				1		1	1	4	9
Bronchitis	30	24	6								1	7	13	9
Other disease of respiratory system	7	5	2									2	1	4
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1		1								1			
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	3	1	2		1								1	1
Nephritis & nephrosis	4	1	3							1			2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	2										1		1
Congenital malformations	3	2	1		1	1							1	
Other defined & ill defined diseases	51	18	33	8	3	1	1	1		1	5	2	12	17
Motor vehicle accidents	8	2	6				1	1				1	4	1
All other accidents	3	2	1		1								1	1
Suicide	6	2	4							1	2	1	1	1
Total Males		222		7	5	2	1	2	2	2	13	43	73	72
Total Females			268	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	19	27	81	126
Gross Total	490	222	268	8	8	4	2	3	3	8	32	70	154	198

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1966 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Spen- borough
Crude Birth	17.8	18.4	18.0	17.7	18.2
Adjusted Birth	18.2	17.9	18.2	17.7	19.5
Crude Death	12.9	10.1	12.1	11.7	12.8
Adjusted Death	13.3	12.1	12.9	11.7	13.0
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03
Cancer	2.16	1.62	2.00	2.25	1.95
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.02	1.52	1.87	*	2.29
Heart and Circulation	4.77	3.78	4.48	*	4.64
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.88	1.33	1.72	*	1.64
Maternal Mortality ...	0.31	0.10	0.25	0.26	—
Infant Mortality ...	20.1	19.0	19.8	19.0	22.9
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	13.2	11.4	12.6	12.9	11.4
Stillbirth	14.9	13.0	14.4	15.4	19.6

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospitals :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 45
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home 1
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 44
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home 1
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month 1
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours 5
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 38

Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
2 — 2½	5	1	—	—
2½ — 3	1	1	1	1
3 — 3½	—	—	—	—
3½ — 4	1	1	1	1
4 — 4½	5	4	4	4
4½ — 5	13	13	13	12
5 — 5½	20	20	20	20
Totals	45	40	39	38

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. The following shows the schedule of procedure now recommended:—

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1	2-6 months	Triple (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)	
2		do.	4 weeks or more
3		do.	do.
4	6-9 months	Poliomyelitis (Oral)	do.
5		do.	do.
6		do.	do.
7	18-24 months	Smallpox vaccination	
8	School entry	Poliomyelitis (Booster)	
9		Diphtheria and tetanus (Booster)	do.
10	Thirteen years (approx.)	B.C.G.	

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Completed Primary Course	241	331	18	12	18	7	627
Re-inforcing doses	1	3	10	—	332	7	353

I give below a table showing the numbers and estimated percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously:—

Age at 31-12-66 i.e., Born in year :	Under 1 1966	1—4 1965-1962	5—9 1961-1957	10—14 1956-1952	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1962-1966	241 (35%)	2142 (81%)	1716 (64%)	1307 (52%)	5406 (63%)
B. 1961 or earlier	— —	— —	664 (25%)	966 (38%)	1630 (19%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The following table shows the number of children who completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in Spenborough during the year ended 31st December, 1966:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
1966	240
1965	329
1964	17
1963	11
1959-62	7
Total ...	<u>604</u>

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/66 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1966	1—4 1965-1962	5—9 1961-1957	10—14 1956-1952	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	240	2115	2066	1423	5844

Approximately 35% of children under one year and 80% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation at the year end.

Smallpox Vaccination.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1966.

Age at date of vaccination	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1	2-4	5-15	Total
No. Vaccinated	—	2	3	2	240	61	18	326
No. Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The oral method of vaccination against poliomyelitis using the Sabin vaccine is now the only method adopted in this Division. This is easy and convenient to use, and causes no upsets whatever.

The following table gives details of poliomyelitis vaccination carried out during the year in Spenborough:—

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Completed Primary Course	222	394	31	11	33	8	699
Re-inforcing doses	—	2	8	—	344	14	368

Tetanus.

The following table gives details of tetanus vaccination carried out during the year in Spenborough.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Completed Primary Course	241	331	18	12	18	16	636
Re-inforcing doses	1	3	10	—	332	14	360

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Areas and Quarters, 1966.

Disease	Cleckheaton, Hunsworth Oakenshaw and Scholes				Liversedge, Roberttown, Hartshead and Norrithorpe				Gomersal and Birkenshaw				Spenborough			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Measles ...	87	12	2	38	136	88	15	65	12	55	1	25	235	155	18	128
Chicken Pox ...	3	1	2	8	22	11	14	40	51	19	1	3	76	31	17	51
Infective Hepatitis ...	2		1	6	3		4	11	1		3	9	6		8	26
Whooping Cough ...			7	8			2	16	2		2	1	2		11	25
Scarlet Fever ...	18	9		2	11	18	2	4	9	8		3	38	35	2	9
Food Poisoning ...	1		2	7		1		7					1	1	2	14
Erysipelas ...					1			1					1			1
Pneumonia ...	2			2								3	2			5
Dysentery ...						1	9		1				1	1	9	
TOTALS ...	113	22	14	71	173	119	46	144	76	82	7	44	362	223	67	259

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1966.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	Cleckheaton East	Cleckheaton West	Spen and Littleton	Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshead	Roberttown and Norristhorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw	Hospital
Measles	...	15	315	205	1				14	36	33	56	84	40	124	56	69	24	
Chicken Pox	...	3	47	119	3	3			2	7	1	4	24	5	29	29	70	4	
Infective Hepatitis	...		3	31	2	3	1		3		4	2	4	1	12	1	13		
Whooping Cough	...	6	16	16					3	4	3	5		2	14	2	3	2	
Scarlet Fever	...		28	53	3				4	6	9	10	4	1	17	13	17	3	
Food Poisoning	...		3	4	3	4	4		6	1		3		6	1	1			
Erysipelas	...						2						1			1			
Pneumonia	...	1	1			2	2	1	1	1		2					3		
Dysentery	...	1	4	2		4								4	2	4	1		
TOTALS	...	26	417	430	12	16	9	1	33	55	50	82	117	59	199	107	176	33	

TUBERCULOSIS.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Spenborough are as follows:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	35	12	2	7
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	4	1	2	—
(c) Removals from other areas	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	10	5	1	1
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	29	8	3	6

There were five admissions to Sanatoria during the year and four discharges.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Two full time Mental Welfare Officers are employed within the Divisional area. Their duties are to provide supervision and guidance to persons who have become mentally ill or require after-care following treatment, in co-operation with general practitioners and the consultant staff of psychiatric hospitals. This is time consuming and difficult work including as it does arrangements for admission to hospitals, rehabilitation, supportive advice to patients and families, social problems of patients and the like.

Excellent relationships and co-operation have been established locally with all those involved in the work of mental illness, and I am especially grateful for the interest shown by Dr. Wilkinson, the Consultant Psychiatrist, in the Contact Club for patients which is held at the Health Centre, Cleckheaton.

Periodic visits are also made to the homes of sub-normal persons and constant liaison is maintained with the staffs of the Junior and Adult Training Centres at Heckmondwike, Ossett and East Ardsley which receive patients from this Division.

The statistical summary below relates to the work of the Mental Welfare Officers carried out in the Spenborough part of the Health Division.

Mental Health Statistics.

1. Patients referred (Mentally ill):					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	22	40	62
(b)	From Hospitals	...	...	...	3	24	27
(c)	From Outpatients Clinics	...	...	...	3	7	10
(d)	By Police	...	...	...	3	4	7
(e)	Other sources	...	...	...	8	21	29
					39	96	135
2. No. of patients dealt with under Mental Health Act:							
(a)	Section 5 (Informal)	...	...	...	16	51	67
(b)	Section 25 (Observation)	...	...	...	—	2	2
(c)	Section 26 (Treatment)	...	...	...	—	4	4
(d)	Section 29 (Emergency)	...	...	...	8	8	16
					24	65	89
3. New sub-normal patients reported to L.H.A....					6	1	7
4. No. of visits paid during year:							
(a)	To sub-normal patients	...	...	...	98	89	187
(b)	To mentally ill	...	...	...	295	781	1076
					393	870	1253
5. Occupation Centres:							
(a)	Patients attending O.C. at beginning of year	...	...	...	9	18	27
(b)	New admissions	...	...	...	1	—	1
(c)	Discharges	...	...	...	1	—	1
(d)	Patients attending O.C. at end of year	...	...	...	9	18	27

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

With the attachment of district nurses to individual medical practices, rather than allocating work on an area basis it has become increasingly difficult to maintain separate records for each of the two local authorities which comprise the Division. The following figures, therefore, relate to the whole Division and not to Spenborough alone:

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	779	19,652
Surgical	238	4,149
Infectious Diseases	6	11
Tuberculosis	2	108
Maternal Complications	4	39
Other	9	87
TOTALS ...	1,038	24,046
Patients visited above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year ...	585	17,274
Children visited above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	30	195
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	270	16,917

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The domiciliary midwifery staff in the Division was further reduced this year on the resignation of Nurse Roberts in May and arrangements had to be made with the neighbouring Division of Batley for assistance from their midwifery staff when required, until the appointment of a new midwife in August. The staff now consists of three full-time midwives and while this establishment is sufficient to carry out the work there are considerable difficulties during sickness, holiday periods and the like. There were 23 fewer home confinements in the Divisional area this year, but early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes, where home conditions were suitable, continue to impose a considerable amount of post natal visiting on the midwives. The following midwifery figures relate to the Divisional area:—

(a) No. of domiciliary confinements	...	...	...	80
(b) Ante-natal visits	(i) Domiciliary cases	...	...	637
	(ii) Hospital cases	...	...	65
(c) Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes:				
	(i) Discharged at 48 hours	...	...	34
	(ii) Discharged at 2—5 days	...	...	102
	(iii) Discharged at 5—10 days	...	...	73
(d) Post-natal visits:				
	(i) To domiciliary cases	...	...	981
	(ii) To hospital cases	...	...	1225
(e) No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	...	...	...	28
(f) No. of cases receiving Pethedine alone	...	...	...	4
(g) No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethedine	...	...	...	35

The midwives sought medical aid on 51 occasions, details of which are given below:—

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(iii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(iv) The child	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Pregnancy.

Ante-partum haemorrhage	1	Hypertension	...	...	2
Malpresentation	2				

Labour.

Foetal Distress	...	1	Premature Labour	...	2
Delayed Labour	...	1	Laceration—perineal	...	25

Lying-in.

Phlebitis	...	...	2	Pyrexia	...	...	4
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	1	Breast condition	...	...	1

The Child.

Skin Condition	...	...	2	Eye condition	...	...	5
Coryza	...	...	1	Vomiting	...	...	1

As the number of women attending the Ante-Natal Clinic continue to decline, increasing emphasis is given to the Relaxation and Preparation for Motherhood classes which are held at the Health Centre. These are now well established and very popular largely due to the many General Practitioners who recommend their patients to attend them.

Ante-natal Clinic (Health Centre).

No. of sessions held during the year by:							
(a)	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	...	...				33
(b)	Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total							36

No. of women in attendance:							
(a)	Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b)	Post-natal	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total No. of attendances:							
(a)	Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	87
(b)	Post-natal	...	...	...	...	...	2

Relaxation and Mothercraft (Health Centre.)

No. of sessions held during the year		...	...	...	...	151
No. of women who attended:						
(a)	Institutionally booked	...	...	...	...	167
(b)	Domiciliary booked	...	...	...	...	2
Total No. of attendances:						
(a)	Institutionally booked	...	...	...	...	799
(b)	Domiciliary booked	...	...	...	...	11

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

The system of attachment of individual health visitors to individual medical practices or groups of practices, rather than allocating work on an area basis, has presented no problems other than the additional amount of travelling involved. This is compensated for by the much closer working relationship between the general practitioners and the nurses concerned, which is of considerable benefit to the members of the public who require their services.

Because of this attachment, which involves working in both the local government areas which comprise the Division, it has become almost impossible to separate the records for each area. The following, therefore, are Divisional figures:—

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year:—

(a) To expectant mothers:—							
(i)	First visits	...	...	...	...	...	138
(ii)	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	218
(b) To children born in 1966:—							
(i)	First visits	...	...	...	...	...	973
(ii)	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	4,559
(c) To children born in 1965:—							
(i)	First visits	...	...	...	...	...	980
(ii)	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,982
(d) To children born 1961-1964:—							
(i)	First visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,774
(ii)	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,348
(e)	Visits to T.B. Households	...	...	...	...	...	577
(f)	Visits to Aged and Infirm	...	...	...	...	...	1,071
(g)	Visits to Home Help cases	...	...	...	...	...	4,642
(h)	Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,911
(i)	No. of attendances at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	1,501
(j)	No. of parentcraft lectures	...	...	...	...	...	329
(k)	No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	885
(l)	No. of home visits in connection with school-children	...	...	...	...	...	585

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by				No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during year	No. of attendances made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	Medical Consultations		
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1966	1965	1961-1964	1966	1965	1961-1964		1966	1965	1961-1964
Health Centre, Cleckheaton	47	10	1	—	58	184	146	83	413	1750	1135	182	303	337	106
Valley Road, Liversedge	4	2	42	—	48	98	102	69	269	957	857	130	282	308	76
Birkenshaw	44	—	4	—	48	66	108	62	236	608	950	166	171	359	89
Scholes	—	20	4	—	24	17	24	9	50	82	141	17	—	15	2
Gomersal	—	—	25	—	25	50	79	44	173	400	629	152	145	203	32
Roberttown	5	4	38	—	47	87	71	48	206	1000	708	140	298	252	62
TOTALS	100	36	114	—	250	502	530	315	1347	4797	4420	787	1199	1474	367

During the year 801 tins of National Dried Milk, 11,513 bottles of Orange Juice, 826 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 493 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Within most communities there are a number of families who present special problems which fall to the lot of social workers over a wide sphere of activity to deal with. Occasionally, and often tragically, circumstances lead to the break-up of families, and young children being taken into permanent care by the Children's Authorities. Usually with this type of family a number of social agencies are involved and for this reason periodic meetings are convened to share information, concert action, avoid overlapping or conflicting advice, and to strive to the utmost of endeavour to prevent family break-up, consistent of course with the physical and mental well-being of the children.

In the West Riding responsibility for the conduct of these meetings devolves upon the Divisional Medical Officer. Seven full meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held during the year at times when it was felt that the circumstances of a few individual cases required special consideration. The persons brought together have included Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, Housing Managers, Local Authority Treasurers, Officers of the N.S.P.C.C., and National Assistance Board, Children's Officer, School Welfare Officers, Welfare Department, Probation Officers, etc.

HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE.

The Committee met five times during 1966 and participated in all the Campaigns sponsored by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. These included the "Protect Your Child" campaign in the first quarter of the year, followed by "Lock Away Poisons" and "Home and Outdoor Safety" campaigns. Leaflets, posters and book-marks and other publicity material covering many aspects of home safety were obtained and distributed through schools, clinics, shops, public libraries, old people's wardens, etc. The Committee also discussed two problems put forward by the Yorkshire Area Council on the dangers of old domestic wiring and poisonings, and made recommendations on these matters to the Council.

It is almost impossible to assess the effectiveness or otherwise of the efforts of the Committee in this field of health education, but one must continue in the hope that some good is done somewhere and that some pain, injury, slight or serious, or even death is prevented by the publicising of the possible hazards to be encountered in our own homes.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

Under this Act the County Council is authorised to grant or request registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. There have been few enquiries for registration over the years but recently interest in this aspect of child care has increased. At the end of the year four persons in Spenborough were registered under the Act authorised to care for a total of 23 children. These Child Minders are regularly visited by the Health Visitors to ensure that the standards required are maintained. There are no private Nurseries registered under the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped being in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention. Under the original Act application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but the Amendment Act of 1951 introduced an accelerated procedure whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace. For the first time ever it was necessary this year to invoke the authority contained in the Act and one female was compulsorily removed from her home to Beech Towers Old People's Home for three weeks. Although it was hoped she would remain there of her own volition she insisted on taking her discharge, but with the assistance of the Home Help Service her living conditions were made more tolerable than before, although she still requires constant supervision to keep her living standards up to anything like acceptable.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The chiropody service for elderly and handicapped people continued to operate successfully during the year and there were no undue delays in instituting or continuing treatment. The number of persons receiving clinic treatment again increased and there was an increased demand for treatment in their own homes by people unable to attend the clinics by reason of age or infirmity. Additional sessions were arranged to cope with the increased demand. No special problems presented themselves and the service is considered to be adequate for the needs of the area.

Clinic	No. of Sessions Held	No. of Patients Treated*			Total Treatments*		
		P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
Health Centre Cleckheaton ...	316	570	3	1	2674	17	9
Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw ...	91	150	1	—	746	8	—
Liberal Club, Hightown ...	91	124	—	—	773	—	—
Valley Road, Liversedge ...	75	113	1	—	633	6	—
Old Folk's Shelter Scholes ...	24	50	—	—	195	—	—
Totals ...	597	1007	5	1	5021	31	9

*P ... Pensioners. PH ... Physically Handicapped.
EM ... Expectant Mother.

Domiciliary Treatment.

No. of patients treated at home—

(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	372
(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	14
(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	—

No. of treatments given at home to—

(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	1722
(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	57
(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	—

In addition to the above, six sessions were held at “Kenmore” Cheshire Home where 9 handicapped patients received 54 treatments and 11 sessions were held at Brooklyn Grange, Cleckheaton, where 19 patients received 88 treatments.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The demand for this service increases year by year, and we have been fortunate in that by and large we have always been able to meet these demands. There is always a considerable turnover in the home help staff and we have not always been able to recruit as many home helps as we would have liked. New applicants, however, do not have to wait for assistance, but receive help at once by making slight reductions in the service given to others. The majority of patients receive a minimal amount of help—the average seems to be two half-days a week—and if it were possible to recruit more suitable staff, extra help could be given to undertake some of those household tasks which need to be done periodically in a house, but which are at present left because of the necessity to deal with the weekly tasks. As usual the figures given below reveal the benefit which the aged and chronic sick receive from the service.

Reason for Provlision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	27	2,705	3·8
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	457	62,224	87·7
Under 65	29	1,318	1·9
Others	43	4,672	6·6
Totals ...	556	70,919	100·0

OLD PEOPLE'S WARDENS SCHEME.

There was a considerable expansion of this service during the year with the appointment of a third Warden on the Turnsteads Estate and seven Wardens for private houses in various Wards of the Borough. As will be seen from the table below a very considerable amount of visiting was done, and the benefit the elderly receive from this service is incalculable.

Three further schemes for the provision of Wardens in Community Blocks and surrounding aged persons' dwellings were submitted to the County Council for approval in respect of the Council's proposed housing developments at Belmont Street, Norristhorpe, Hare Park Lane, Hightown and at Healds Hall, Cleckheaton. When these are completed and in operation they will make a further substantial contribution to the welfare of the elderly in the Borough.

Estate	Visits during year	Average Number of Cases Supervised
Brooklyn Estate ...	7,898	75
Garden House Estate ...	3,054	18
Whitechapel & Foldings ...	3,498	31
Turnsteads (a) ...	14,157	120
Cloverhills/Laverhills ...	5,495	27
Barrington Estate ...	4,954	30
Windybank Estate ...	5,184	30
Brooklyn Grange ...	3,736	25
Norristhorpe—Private ...	4,909	30
Gomersal ...	3,690	27
Cleckheaton West (b) ..	2,683	24
Cleckheaton East (b) ...	2,592	24
Hightown (b) ..	2,173	18
Littleton (b) .	2,342	24
East Bierley (b) ...	4,325	29
Birkenshaw (b) ...	3,816	30
Scholes (b) ...	4,009	25
Total ...	78,515	587

(a) Third Warden commenced 24.2.66.

(b) Commenced 21.3.66.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School children in this Division receive periodic medical examination on school entry, during last year at primary school and prior to leaving secondary school.

These examinations, however, are spread out over the school year in such a way that a Medical Officer will visit each school at least once each term, so there is ample opportunity for discussion of special cases with teaching staff, and of course, many examinations of school children are carried out apart from those seen at the periodic examinations.

It will be noticed that no eye conditions are recorded in the table of defects, but this is because each child's vision is tested every year by the nursing staff and in fact 138 children were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist for the first time through this channel.

Considerable progress was also made in the routine tests for hearing, particularly in the 6/7 year olds, and, as a result of this, 45 children were referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon for further investigation.

We have been without the services of a Speech Therapist since 1963 owing to failure to recruit qualified staff. This is a serious deficiency in our school health service.

The Child Guidance Clinic which is held in Mirfield on two days per week accepts cases from our own and neighbouring Divisions. It is overloaded, there is a considerable waiting period before any but the most urgent cases can be dealt with, and there is a need to expand this service. However, the Clinic does excellent work and gives the best of co-operation under difficulties.

Tuberculin Jelly testing of 7/8 year old children was abandoned as being unnecessary, and for the older children the Heaf Test was replaced by the Mantoux Test. I had felt for some time that the Heaf Test was not sufficiently precise and gave a falsely high percentage of positive reactors. I feel that this has been confirmed and this year the number of positive reactors is shown as 5% compared with 22% last year. It seems certain that results previously recorded as Heaf Positive Grade I and II are negative to the Mantoux Test using Old Tuberculin 1 in 1,000.

Over 8,000 examinations were carried out by school nurses for the detection of infestation of children's hair, and although the incidence of this (3%) is fairly light it ought to be quite unnecessary. With modern medicated shampoos and the use of a proper comb there should be no difficulty at all in preventing infestation if parents will only insist on their children having a regular weekly hair toilet, and it is surely their responsibility and not that of the school nurses to ensure that it is done.

A survey of the footwear and foot conditions in school children was carried out during the year among 677 school children in the Divisional area with ages ranging from 4 to 15 years, and details of this are given in the following Section. The survey was carried out by Mr. B. D. Vaines, chiropodist, assisted by the clerical staff of the Health Department, and I am pleased to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation shown by the headteachers and staff of the schools who took part in the survey.

Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1962 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1961	347	347	100·00	—	—
1960	195	194	99·48	1	0·52
1959	20	20	100·00	—	—
1958	3	3	100·00	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—
1956	1	1	100·00	—	—
1955	301	301	100·00	—	—
1954	117	117	100·00	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—
1952	183	183	100·00	—	—
1951 and earlier	303	303	100·00	—	—
TOTAL	1470	1469	99·93	1	0·07

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 322

During the year no free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the routine School Medical Inspections:—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	7	32	39
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	5	36	41
(b) Otitis Media	—	15	15
(c) Other ...	—	1	1
Nose and Throat	10	86	96
Speech	—	14	14
Lymphatic Glands	1	10	11
Heart and Circulation ...	—	17	17
Lungs	—	27	27
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	—	2	2
(b) Other ...	3	15	18
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	2	5	7
(b) Feet ...	1	31	32
(c) Other ...	—	20	20
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	5	5
(b) Other	1	30	31
Psychological			
(a) Development	—	18	18
(b) Stability	—	8	8
Abdomen ...	—	3	3
Other Defects ...	1	4	5
Totals ...	31	379	410

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangements of special examinations. During the year 62 children were examined involving 68 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Education in a Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	12
Education in a School for Physically Handicapped Children	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children ...	1
Special Education in an ordinary school	5
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	8

Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Health Act:—

Section 57(4) as amended (unsuitable for education at school)	6
For Care and Guidance after leaving school	3

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made:—

School for Partially Sighted Children	1
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2
School for the Deaf	4
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	5
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	2
School for Physically Handicapped Children	1

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made:—

School for Physically Handicapped Children	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	6
Open Air School for Delicate Children	5
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	1

The following table shows the number of children from Spensborough receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1966:—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Open Air School for Delicate Children	4	—
School for Partially Sighted ...	4	—
School for the Blind	2	—
School for the Deaf	10	—
School for Physically Handicapped ...	5	—
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	31	25
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	5	1

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	...	...	...	138
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	...	448
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	586
Number of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	...	44
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time	...	...	...	...	59
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently	...	...	...	...	151
Number referred for operative treatment	...	...	...	...	3
Number referred for other treatment	...	...	...	...	2

MINOR AILMENTS.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1966:—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin:	
Ringworm—body	1
Scabies	2
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	10
Eye Disease:	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital)	—
Ear Defects:	
Otitis media	—
Otorrhoea	1
Other	—
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	208
Total	228
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	242

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No. of children inspected	...	...	...	...	2566
No. of children found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	1846
No. of children offered treatment	...	...	...	...	1828
No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	1226
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	5199
No. of extractions—temporary	...	...	...	...	1812
No. of extractions—permanent	...	...	...	...	916
No. of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	702
No. of fillings—temporary	...	...	...	...	128
No. of fillings—permanent	...	...	...	...	3863

AUDIOMETRY.

Children Tested by Pure-tone Audiometry.

			<i>No. tested</i>	<i>No appreciable hearing loss</i>	<i>Referral for investigation</i>
<hr/>					
(a) "At risk" categories.					
Children with history of:					
prematurity	...	...	—	—	—
congenital defects	...	...	—	—	—
perinatal abnormalities, <i>e.g.</i> , asphyxia, kernicterus, known rhesus incompati- bility, etc.	...	...	—	—	—
cerebral palsy	...	...	—	—	—
middle-ear disease	...	...	23	21	2
meningitis or encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—
streptomycin treatment	...	...	—	—	—
speech retardation or defect	...	...	1	1	—
educational retardation	...	...	47	47	—
maternal rubella (in first three months of pregnancy)	...	...	—	—	—
deafness in the family	...	...	1	1	—
(b) Routine test on children in 6/7 year age group					
	...	...	573	533	40
(c) Referred by Head Teachers, Parents and following School Medical Inspections					
	83	80	3
<hr/>					
Grand Total	728	683	45
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Analysis of Cases Referred for Investigation.

Normal Hearing on Discharge	30
Recommended to Sit in Front of the Class at School	...	...	...	...	5
Under investigation as at 31.12.66	...	...	...	...	8
Left the District	...	...	...	...	2

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. C. S. Livingstone of Dewsbury General Hospital attended the Health Centre in a consultant capacity and during the year eight sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	8
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	4
(b) School children	...	...	...	13
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	22
Types of cases seen:				
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	4
(b) Central Nervous System (Epilepsy)	...	...	...	1
(c) Incontinence (Enuresis)	...	...	...	2
(d) Psychological	...	...	...	2
(e) Prematurity	...	...	...	1
(f) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality				2
(g) Developmental	...	...	...	1
(h) Speech	...	...	...	1
(i) Congenital Deformities...	...	...	...	1
(j) Gastro Intestinal System	...	...	...	1
(k) Glands	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
			Total	17
				<hr/>

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	19	8	27
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	11	8	19
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	16	5	21
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1967	14	11	25

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

41 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at the Health Centre during 1966. A total of 89 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 89 cases seen made 901 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated:—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus	12	Corns and Callusities	35
Nail Conditions	5	Under/overlapping Toes	20
Chilblains	20	Verrucae	40

B.C.G. SCHEME.

Thirteen-year Old Children.

1. Acceptances:

No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	...	442
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	...	9
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	300
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	69%

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:

No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	300
Result of test:			<i>Heaf Test</i>	<i>Mantoux Test</i>		
(a) Positive...	...	...	—	16		
(b) Negative	...	...	10	274		
(c) Not ascertained	...	...	—	—	Total	300
Percentage positive	...	...	—	5%	Total	5%

3. Vaccination:

No. vaccinated				
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	...	...	...	10
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	...	...	...	274

School Leavers.

1. Acceptances:

No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	...	156
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	...	—
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	47
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	30%

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:

No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	47
Result of test:			<i>Heaf Test</i>	<i>Mantoux Test</i>		
(a) Positive	...	...	—	7		
(b) Negative	...	...	4	36		
(c) Not ascertained	...	...	—	—	Total	47
Percentage positive	...	...	—	16%	Total	15%

3. Vaccination:

No. vaccinated					
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	...	...	...	...	36

SURVEY OF FOOT CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN.

A survey was carried out in the period 16th June to 22nd July, 1966.

Three schools were selected namely (a) Liversedge Secondary Modern School, (b) R. M. Grylls Junior School and (c) Millbridge County Infants' School. The total number of children examined was 677 with ages ranging from 4—15 years, and the Tables submitted give the collated findings of these inspections.

Type of Outer Footwear — Boys.

Table I A.

Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Laced Shoes	2	8	15	9	20	20	12	20	18	13	20	3	160
Pointed Laced Shoes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	2	—	14
Bar Shoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pointed Bar Shoes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Leather Sandals	—	20	9	10	8	8	12	1	2	1	—	—	71
Plastic Sandals	—	2	4	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Open-heeled Shoes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casuals	—	—	—	2	1	8	6	4	14	13	10	3	61
Pointed Casuals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	11
Boots	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	8
Pointed Boots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	6
Plimsoles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	2	30	28	27	35	40	30	31	47	35	41	11	357

Type of Outer Footwear — Girls.

Table I B.

Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Laced Shoes	—	2	2	2	3	6	12	10	5	13	13	5	73
Pointed Laced Shoes ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Bar Shoes	—	2	5	3	14	14	12	6	6	3	5	5	75
Pointed Bar Shoes ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	—	—	—	12
Leather Sandals	1	9	4	6	16	15	11	5	3	2	5	1	78
Plastic Sandals	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Open-heeled Shoes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Casuals	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	7	12	16	14	7	62
Pointed Casuals	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	3	—	1	13
Boots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pointed Boots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plimsoles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	14	12	14	33	39	40	31	41	39	37	19	320

The fashion for “casual” shoes is clearly shown among the older children as is the preference for bar shoes among the girls. On the whole the type of footwear is more satisfactory than one might have suspected.

Type of Inner Footwear — Boys.

Table II A. **Age in years.**

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Wool Socks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
Nylon Socks	2	30	28	27	35	40	30	30	44	34	41	11	352
Nylon Stockings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None Worn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	30	28	27	35	40	30	31	47	35	41	11	357

Type of Inner Footwear — Girls.

Table II B. **Age in Years.**

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Wool Socks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nylon Socks	1	14	12	14	33	39	40	31	40	38	33	19	314
Nylon Stockings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
None Worn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	1	14	12	14	33	39	40	31	41	39	37	19	320

These tables show the overwhelming predominance of the use of nylon for inner footwear.

Size of Inner Footwear — Boys.

Table III A. **Age in Years.**

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Socks Too Long	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Socks Too Short	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	4	2	—	18
Total	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	4	2	—	19

Size of Inner Footwear — Girls.

Table III B. **Age in years.**

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Socks Too Long	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Socks Too Short	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	—	—	16
Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	5	—	—	17

Again one might have suspected a higher proportion of too short socks. Presumably the resistance of nylon to shrinkage accounts for this low incidence.

Shoe Sizes — Boys.

Table IV A. Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Satisfactory	2	21	20	20	26	31	18	14	16	14	24	7	213
Too Short x 1	—	9	8	6	6	6	9	16	20	17	14	3	114
Too Short x 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	10	3	2	—	19
Too Short x 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Too Long x 1	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	10
Too Long x 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Too Long x 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	30	28	27	35	40	30	31	47	35	41	11	357

Shoe Sizes — Girls.

Table IV B. Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Satisfactory	1	6	4	7	24	21	20	15	14	26	21	15	174
Too Short x 1	—	5	7	7	7	15	17	15	23	13	14	3	126
Too Short x 2	—	3	1	—	1	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	15
Too Short x 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Too Long x 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Too Long x 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Too Long x 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	14	12	14	33	39	40	31	41	39	37	19	320

I suppose it was reasonable to expect a large proportion of shoes regarded as being one size too small. The feet are still growing at a faster rate than the shoes are replaced. The ill effects of shoes too short by more than one size are perhaps mitigated by the soft texture of casual shoes which allow protrusion of the heel behind the sole, but it is a point to which health education should be directed.

Cleanliness — Boys.

Table V A. Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Satisfactory	2	23	23	22	24	32	22	27	46	32	29	7	289
Unsatisfactory	—	7	5	5	11	8	8	4	1	3	12	4	68
Total	2	30	28	27	35	40	30	31	47	35	41	11	357

Cleanliness — Girls.

Table V B. Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Satisfactory	1	10	10	12	30	33	35	31	41	37	34	19	293
Unsatisfactory	—	4	2	2	3	6	5	—	—	2	3	—	27
Total	1	14	12	14	33	39	40	31	41	39	37	19	320

Unsatisfactory cleanliness was only recorded where it was evident that the feet had not been washed for a considerable number of days as indicated by the presence of black nails and inter-digital spaces. In this respect the boys compare very unfavourably with the girls.

Defects — Girls.

Table VI A. Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Superficial Defects													
Corns	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	3	9	7	6	3	37
Callosities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
Warts	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	—	11
Abnormal Nails	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Skin Lesions	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	4
Hyperidrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Deformities and Mechanical Disturbances													
General													
Bow Legs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Knock Knees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Toes In	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toes Out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet													
Valgus Ankle Supple R	—	6	5	1	4	6	9	18	12	12	7	7	87
L	—	5	4	1	3	6	6	13	15	14	9	9	85
Valgus Ankle-Rigid R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pes Cavus R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
L	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	5
Toes													
Hallux Valgus R	—	—	4	1	1	4	1	11	11	9	15	8	65
L	—	1	2	1	2	5	2	11	13	16	19	11	83
Hallux Rigidus R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clawed Toes R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
L	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Hammer Toes R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
L	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deformed Fifth Toe R	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
L	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over-Riding Toes R	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	18
L	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	3	3	2	—	2	17
Underlying Toes R	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
L	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Syndactylism... R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	14	17	10	23	32	26	72	76	66	68	43	447

Treatment Required — Girls
(Individual Children).

Table VI B.

Age in years.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
By Physiotherapist ...	—	7	6	2	5	9	12	22	26	22	19	13	143
By Chiropodist ...	—	1	1	3	6	4	3	6	12	10	9	5	60
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	—	8	7	5	11	14	15	29	38	32	28	18	205

These record the incidence of various defects found, the number of girls involved and the type of treatment required. Where treatment by a physiotherapist is indicated this is in the main for foot exercises, and they are in fact the chiropodist's assessment and not that of an orthopaedic surgeon. It will be seen that the commonest defects are valgus ankle and hallux valgus. The incidence of valgus ankle appears to be lower at the upper end of the age range and there would appear, therefore, to be a self-correcting factor with increasing maturity. However, it does seem to stress the need for instruction in foot exercises. The treatment of a proportion of cases of valgus ankle is notoriously unsuccessful, but fortunately many people with this condition go through life without incurring discomfort or disability. In the case of hallux valgus there would not appear to be this same correcting factor, and the incidence of this is presumably largely due to unsatisfactory footwear over a prolonged period. The superficial defects which would be subject to chiropody treatment appear to justify the employment of chiropodists in the School Health Service both for an inspectorial and treatment function.

Defects — Boys.

Table VII A.

Age in years.

		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Superficial Defects ...														
Corns ...	...	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	7	2	2	—	18
Callosities ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Warts ...	...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	1	11
Abnormal Nails ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Skin Lesions ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Hyperidrosis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	5
Deformities and Mechanical Disturbances General														
Bow Legs ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Knock Knees ...	...	—	4	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	12
Toes In ...	...	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	7
Toes Out ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet														
Valgus Ankle-Supple	R	—	6	6	4	7	11	1	5	8	7	9	—	64
	L	—	8	3	6	8	15	3	4	10	7	11	2	77
Valgus Ankle-Rigid	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pes Cavus	R	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	8
	L	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	8
Toes														
Hallus Valgus...	R	—	—	3	3	1	6	2	2	7	7	4	—	35
	L	—	—	3	3	1	8	1	3	5	9	6	2	41
Hallux Rigidus	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clawed Toes	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hammer Toes	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Deformed Fifth Toe	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-riding Toes	R	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	—	17
	L	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	15
Underlying Toes	R	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	5
	L	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4
Syndactalysm	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	...	2	24	19	23	29	59	14	30	55	40	45	8	348

Treatment Required — Boys

(Individual Children)

Table VII B.

Age in years.

		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
By Physiotherapist ...	...	—	8	9	8	9	20	5	9	16	13	12	4	113
By Chiropodist ...	...	1	3	1	3	5	7	4	5	11	4	7	2	53
Other ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total ...	...	1	11	10	11	15	29	9	14	27	17	19	6	169

Similar remarks apply to these tables. The incidence of foot defects of all types appear to be substantially less in the boys than in the girls, which is again presumably related to exercise and footwear.

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1966 :—

					Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	152	127
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	148	125
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	97%	98%
Result of Jelly Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	—	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	148	124
Result of Final Heaf Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	—	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	—	0·8%
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Two routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 8,169 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 211 individual children were reported to be unsatisfactory on 263 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light. The incidence of infestation was in fact less than it has ever been before.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the work which follows, relating to the Public Health Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-59.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

There are 246 factories in the area. Of these factories, 243 are factories with mechanical power and 3 without. 20 visits were made to these premises and 2 notices were served. The Factory Inspector in the course of his duties, draws to the attention of the Council, any matters which it is the duty of the Council to enforce. The Department examines all plans submitted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for factory extensions, and comments are made upon the proposals.

Outworkers.

7 persons were notified during the year to the Department as being engaged in the repair and alteration of apparel, the inspection of textiles, and the weaving of textiles.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Sixty-four premises received a general or initial inspection. The occupiers were notified of their responsibilities and requirements under the Act and these were mainly for the provision of thermometers, first aid materials and/or boxes, running hot water for washing facilities and copies of the abstracts of the Act. The other main requirements asked for were the cleansing and redecoration of walls and ceilings, and the cleansing and repairs to water closet compartments.

Two non-fatal accidents were reported to the local authority during the year.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Total number of Premises Registered</i>	<i>Total number of General Inspections</i>
Offices	38	6
Retail shops	162	51
Wholesale shops and warehouses	10	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	44	5

124 visits were made to these premises and 56 notices were served to remedy the following defects:—

Cleanse and repair walls, floors, ceilings and equipment	...	34
Provide suitable means of heating to workroom	...	4
Provide a thermometer to each floor	...	14
Provide suitable ventilation to workroom	...	12

Provide suitable lighting to workroom...	...	...	...	2
Provide additional/separate sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	3
Cleanse/repair sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	18
Provide intervening ventilated space to sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	3
Provide additional/separate washing facilities	...	...	...	2
Provide running hot water	...	...	...	12
Provide a supply of drinking water/cups	...	...	...	1
Provide accommodation for clothing	...	...	...	2
Remove accumulations from floors, stairs, passages	...	...	...	4
Provide guards to dangerous machinery	...	...	...	1
Provide first-aid equipment	...	...	...	15
Provide a suitable abstract of the Act	...	...	...	22
Provide suitable means of artificial lighting to sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	12
Provide suitable handrails to stairs	...	...	...	6
Suitably mark the sanitary accommodation for each sex	...	...	...	3
Provide seats for non-sedentary workers	...	...	...	3
Provide artificial lighting to stairs	...	...	...	1
Provide ventilation to rest room	...	...	...	1
Provide permanent ventilation to sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	3
Office of insufficient size	...	...	...	1

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises.

<i>Class of Workplace</i>					<i>Number of persons employed</i>		
Offices	...	...	...	...	373		
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	445		
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	...	43		
Catering establishments open to public	...	...	...	...	167		
Canteens	...	...	...	...	1		
					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Totals					448	581	1029

Accidents Reported.

					<i>Type of Accident</i>		
<i>Type of Premises</i>					<i>Non-Fatal</i>	<i>Nature of injury</i>	<i>Site of injury</i>
Retail shops	...	...	—	1	Handling goods	Bruising	Foot
Offices	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale shops	...	...	—	1	Fall	Bruising	Body
Totals					2	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. SALE OF MILK.

1. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Distributors of Milk residing in the area	...	...	62
Distributors of Milk residing outside the area	...	...	16

2. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

72 inspections were made. 9 notices were served.

3. Milk Sampling.

The following tables show the number and results of samples taken by the Department for bacteriological examination :—

			Satisfactory	Void	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	...	...	9	—	—	9
Untreated	...	...	63	—	2	65
Sterilised	...	...	—	—	—	—
			72	—	2	74

4. Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 74 samples of milk were submitted for examination for Bacillus tuberculosis and 65 for Brucella abortus. All the Bacillus tuberculosis samples were negative.

Once again it was gratifying to note that all the samples of milk examined for the presence of Bacillus tuberculosis were free from infection.

Brucellosis:

Ring Test 65 No. Positive 3.
Guinea Pig 44 No. Positive 0.
Cream Culture Test 6 No. Positive 1.
Serum Agglut. 1 No. Positive 1.

In respect of the 1 positive result for Brucella Abortus, the producer was notified as also were the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The milk was produced outside the district and the authority concerned was notified of the result.

B. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Liversedge. One Authorised Meat Inspector is employed full-time at the Abattoir to ensure 100% inspection:—

Month		Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Total
January	...	496	1352	483	—	1	2332
February	...	439	1085	425	—	—	1949
March	...	455	1222	470	6	—	2153
April	...	486	1167	452	4	—	2109
May	...	432	1358	394	3	—	2187
June	...	429	1438	369	3	—	2239
July	...	451	1506	352	1	—	2310
August	...	423	1596	440	2	—	2461
September	...	490	1755	456	4	—	2705
October	...	499	1951	525	4	—	2979
November	...	539	1902	538	5	—	2984
December	...	496	1634	711	12	—	2853
		5635	17966	5615	44	1	29261

Comparative figures, 1965	4929	12551	5373	27	1	22881
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Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	5526	109	44	17966	5615	1
Number inspected	5526	109	44	17966	5615	1
All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	8	5	11	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	730	5	—	173	372	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B.	13·27%	4·59%	18·18%	0·99%	6·82%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	22	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	0·4%	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	25	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was :—

					Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	2	3	3
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	6	—	3	18
					6	3	2	21

Condemned meat was collected by the following firms:—

Leiner de Mulder Ltd., Doncaster.

Dunnings Animal By-Products Ltd., Barnsley.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958-59.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958-59.

29 licences were granted for the purpose of slaughtering or stunning animals in a slaughterhouse or knackery.

272 visits were made to the Abattoir in connection with administrative and supervisory duties.

C. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

(a) The following unsound food was inspected and condemned during the year. This food was disposed of in the Corporation's controlled tips :—

					Lbs.
Canned meat, ham, etc.	...	...	...	...	851
Canned fish	...	...	...	...	30
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	498
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	449
Canned milk and cream	...	...	...	...	11
Canned tomatoes	...	...	...	...	112
Canned puddings and cereals	...	...	...	...	71
Canned soups and purees	...	...	...	...	38
Canned poultry, game, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
Jams, preserves, pickles, etc.	...	...	...	...	17
Butter	...	...	...	...	5
Frozen food	...	...	...	...	300
Meat and ham	...	...	...	...	185
					2570

In addition, 600 cartons of cocktail shrimps (63 cwts.) were surrendered as damaged by fire.

(b) 15 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These were graded as follows:—

Ice Cream	Grade I	11	Satisfactory
	Grade II	—	Satisfactory
	Grade III	3	Unsatisfactory
	Grade IV	1	Unsatisfactory

(c) Samples taken by West Riding County Council:—

Bacteriological	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Untreated milk...	40	10	—	—
Pasteurized milk	14	—	14	—
Chemical	Genuine		Adulterated	
Milk ...	...	46	—	—
Other foods ...	...	19	—	—

(d) The following samples were also taken by the Health Department :—

Bacteriological Examination.

	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
4 Desiccated coconut	...	4	—	—
1 Yoghourt	...	1	—	—
5 Pork sausage meat	...	5	—	—
2 Beef sausage meat	...	2	—	—
2 Potted meat	...	2	—	—
1 Savoury duck	...	1	—	—
2 Pork pies	...	2	—	—
1 Polony	...	1	—	—
1 Corned beef	...	1	—	—
1 Fruit flan	...	1	—	—
5 Seasonings	...	5	—	—
1 Beef/Pork sausage	...	—	1	—
1 Synthetic cream	...	1	—	—

Chemical Analysis

3 Sausage	...	3	—
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Food Poisoning.

During the year 69 faecal specimens were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination in connection with outbreaks of suspected food poisoning.

D. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number of food preparing premises in the area :—

Bakehouses	...	12
Fish Frying	...	36
Ice Cream Manufacturing	...	1
For the Sale of Ice Cream	...	184
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	...	39

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

During the year 978 visits were made to premises where food is prepared for sale or sold. 31 notices were served. Particulars are set out in the tables below:—

Premises inspected—	No. of visits
Bakehouses	20
Butchers shops	32
Grocers and general shops	57
Greengrocers	21
Fried fish shops	4
Cafes and Restaurants	19
Farms, Dairies, etc.	17
Ice Cream shops, vendors and manufacturers ...	17
Mobile vans	5
Market stalls	58
Other food premises	1
Licensed premises	12
Miscellaneous	62
Revisits	20
Inspection of meat and other foods	629
Transport and handling of meat	4
	<hr/>
	978
	<hr/>

Work Required Under Notices

Provide sink	3
Provide wash-hand basin	3
Provide hot water supply	5
Provide cold water supply	2
Provide soap and towels	2
Provide locker accommodation	6
Provide first aid equipment	8
Provide refuse receptacles	4
Cease use of tobacco	4
Remove refuse	4
Cleanse, repair or renew equipment	5
Cleanse walls, floors, ceilings and fittings	10
Repair walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	6
Redecorate walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	4
Cover working surfaces	1
Exposure of food	3
Cleanse/repair sanitary conveniences	2
Name and address on stall	1
Provide intervening ventilated space	2
Cease keeping of animals	1
Provide adequate lighting	1
	<hr/>
	77
	<hr/>

E. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from main	...	14,317
Number of population supplied direct from public water mains	...	37,820
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes	...	Nil
Number of population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes	...	Nil

Water Sampling.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemical	—	—	—
Bacteriological	3	—	3

Swimming Baths.

The only swimming bath in the Borough is situated in Tofts Road, Cleckheaton, and is owned by the Corporation. The capacity of the swimming pool is 50,000 gallons and the water is obtained from the town's mains and changed every two years. Continuous chlorination is carried out after filtration, thus ensuring that there is a complete treatment of water every 5 hours. The filters are cleansed three times weekly, and any depreciation in the bulk quantity of water during this process is replaced from the mains supply.

Routine tests are carried out daily to ascertain that the correct amount of residual chlorine in the water is maintained.

Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Bacteriological	6	—	6

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemical	2	1	3

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Act.

West Riding County Council (General) Powers Act.	No. of Inspections
--	--------------------

Inspection of houses/other premises	...	355
Inspection and testing of drainage	...	562
Inspection of sanitary accommodation	...	152
Inspection of refuse tips	...	492
Inspection of refuse accommodation	...	456
Inspection of stables and piggeries	...	16
Inspection of hairdressers premises	...	14
Investigation of refuse collection service	...	496
Investigation of trade refuse collection service	...	341
Investigation of water supplies	...	27
Investigation of infectious disease	...	95
Investigation of accumulations	...	74
Inspection of verminous/unclean premises	...	24
Disinfestation and disinfection	...	28
Investigation of tip fires	...	16
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	981

Clean Air Act.

Smoke observations—

Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Boiler plant inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Investigation of grit nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Investigation of smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Inspection of colliery spoilbanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits to volumetric smoke filter and SO ² apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Visits, interviews and inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2232
Chimney heights	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Housing Acts.

Inspection of unfit houses capable of repair	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection of unfit houses incapable of repair	...	...	...	...	...	89
Inspection of unfit houses in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	112
Inspection of demolition sites	...	...	...	...	...	196
Inspection of overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Inspection of houses under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	...	...	...	...	...	121
Inspection of houses for Land Charge enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	147
Inspection of houses for Improvement and Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	...	686
Inspection of houses to assess life of houses	...	...	...	...	...	493
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	303
Inspection of houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	4

Food and Drugs Act.

Inspection of bakehouses and confectionery shops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inspection of grocers and general shops	...	...	...	...	...	57
Inspection of fried fish shops, fishmongers and greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Inspection of canteens, cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	19
Inspection of public houses	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection of butchers' shops...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Inspection of dairies, farms and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	...	17
Inspection of ice cream premises and vans	...	...	...	...	...	17
Inspection of other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection of mobile vans and stalls...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Inspection of transport and handling of meat	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous inspections and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	82
Inspection of meat and other foods	...	...	...	...	...	629
Abattoir—administration	...	...	...	...	...	272
Sampling of milk	...	...	...	...	...	74
Sampling of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sampling of other foods	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sampling of water	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enquiries and visits—food poisoning notifications	...	...	...	...	...	8

Factories Act.

Inspection of factories with power	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	8

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

General inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Various Acts—Inspections and Revisits.

Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1111
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Caravans Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Various Inspections, Interviews and Meetings

Market Arcade	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Feast Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Water courses pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	884
Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Feral pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abandoned vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	67

13539

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING 1966.**HOUSING ACT, 1957, PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961
and NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.**

Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective walls and pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective rainwater pipes, spouts, soil pipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective windows and window cords	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective sink waste pipes, W.C's and fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Defective drainage and sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Defective water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective dustbins and ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Nuisance from accumulations and tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Nuisance from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Privy and waste water closet conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from noise and smell	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

395

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	250
1. By the Local Authority	1. Permanent	...
	II. Temporary	...
2. By other Local Authority	...	...
3. By other bodies or persons	...	250
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:		
1. By the Local Authority	...	...
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	531
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1126
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were included and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	193
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	493

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	100
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(A) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	5
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners	...	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	33
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	36
(b) By Local Authority	—

(C) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	30
(2) Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer	—
(3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	40
(4) Undertakings not to use for human habitation (Section 16(4))	—
(5) Undertakings to render fit for habitation (Section 16(4))	4
(6) Closing Orders (Section 17(1))	13

(D) *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—

(E) *Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders Number of houses ...	104
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	210

4. Housing Act, 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(2) Number of families living therein	1
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	7
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	51

From the following table it will be seen that the Housing Committee dealt with 147 houses under the Clearance, Closure and Demolition Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.
Houses dealt with during 1966.

Ward	Address	Action taken	No. of houses
Birkenshaw	260 Moor Lane	Closing Order	1
	17 School Hill, Town Street	„	1
Cleckheaton East	19 Albion Street	„	1
	11 Northgate	„	1
	41 Bradford Road	Demolition Order	1
Gomersal	40, 42 Lower Bleak Street	Closing Order	2
	34, 36, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 Latham Lane	Demolition Order	7
	51, 53, 55, 57 Church Lane	„	4
	10 Knowles Lane	„	1
Hightown & Hartshead	158, 160 Windybank Lane	Closing Order	2
	9, 11 Dickson Fold	„	2
	106, 108, 110 Peep Green Road	Demolition Order	3
	3 Ladywell Lane	„	1
	433, 435, Halifax Road	„	2
	918 Halifax Road	Closing Order	1
	242, 244, 246 Halifax Road	Demolition Order	3
	Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	Compulsory P.O.	94
	Halifax Road/Roundwell Road	„	10
Millbridge	1, 3, 5, 7 Church Street	Demolition Order	4
	1 Strawberry Bank	„	1
Oakenshaw & Hunsworth	108, 110 South View Road, East Bierley	Closing Order	2
Spen. & Littletown	9, 10, 11 Old Robin, Westgate	Demolition Order	3
			<hr/> 147
117, 119, 121, 123 Station Lane, Birkenshaw—undertakings were accepted to make these houses fit			4

NOTE: In addition 12 individual houses and 1 clearance area with 40 houses were represented but orders had not been made by the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Rent Acts.

IMPROVEMENT AND STANDARD GRANTS.

The following table indicates the number of Improvement and Standard Grants applied for during the year, also the Council's share of expenditure incurred after completion of improvements.

Discretionary Grant Applications:

Received	Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Expenditure
2	2	2	—	£536 3 6

Standard Grant Applications:

Received	Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Expenditure
126	122	76	46	£13,771 2 8

All standard grant applications were for improvement to the Full Standard.

Whilst the applications for discretionary grants shows a decrease of 1, the applications for standard grants shows a 21% increase on the previous year. In 1965 approximately 1 tenanted house was improved to every 3 owner-occupied houses, but in the year under review this ratio increased to 3:5 respectively due in the main to informal approaches made to owners.

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert privy middens to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost £ s. d.	Council's Grant £ s. d.	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
2	157 5 0	81 2 6	2	2

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost £ s. d.	Council's Grant £ s. d.	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
208	13,685 11 4	5,297 3 8	344	351

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert waste water closets to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost £ s. d.	Council's Grant £ s. d.	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
6	248 11 2	124 5 7	7	7

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost £ s. d.	Council's Grant £ s. d.	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
151	7,020 13 3	3,321 9 11	188	188

Public Cleansing Costing Return.

COST STATEMENT, 1965/66.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Particulars</i> 1.	<i>Collection</i> 2.	<i>Disposal</i> 3.	<i>Totals</i> 4.
		£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE				
(i) Labour ...		19,082	2,330	21,412
(ii) Transport ...		14,722	1,020	15,742
(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings ...		492	743	1,235
(iv) Other items ...		—	—	—
(v) Total gross expenditure ...		34,296	4,093	38,389
2. GROSS INCOME ...		411	3,123	3,534
3. NETT COST		33,885	970	34,855
4. Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...		—	—	—
UNIT COSTS.				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5. Gross cost per ton, labour only		33 7	3 8	37 3
6. Gross cost per ton, transport only ...		25 11	1 7	27 6
7. Net /cost (all expenditure) per ton ...		59 8	1 6	61 2
		£	£	£
8. Net cost per 1,000 population		896	26	922
9. Net cost per 1,000 premises ...		2,183	63	2,245

Salvage and Trade Refuse 1965/66. Analysis of income and tonnage.

				<i>Income</i> <i>(Included</i> <i>in Item 2)</i> £	<i>Tonnage</i> <i>Collected</i> Tons
Salvage:					
(a) Kitchen waste ...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal ...	...	...	...	22	⁵ / ₂₀
(c) Waste Paper ...	...	...	...	2,877	296 ¹ / ₁₀
(d) Other Salvage ...	...	...	...	—	—
				2,899	296 ⁷ / ₂₀
Trade Refuse:	...	...	...	616	1,320

ABANDONED VEHICLES.

Fourteen vehicles, including ten cars, were found abandoned within the Borough during the year. With the exception of one vehicle all the last known owners were traced and asked to arrange for removal of the vehicles. Instructions were given to private contractors to remove and dispose of ten of the vehicles in default.

CONTROLLED TIPS.

Once again the disposal of refuse has been fraught with difficulties, due to serious tip fires, which occurred mainly at the Oakenshaw site. Added to this were the considerable difficulties of high winds, making the digging out of the fires an almost impossible task without causing further nuisance from smoke, fume and paper blowing about. For this reason it was necessary to confine all tipping operations to the Heckmondwike tip for a period. This tip had very little space left, and tipping was completed there about the middle of August.

Operations were again commenced at Oakenshaw and fire broke out in the first few days. Arrangements were made for employees of the Department to visit the tip in the evenings and at the weekends so that further outbreaks could be detected in good time. In spite of these precautions, further outbreaks of fire occurred and it was necessary to hire a tracked digger and call in the Fire Service on a number of occasions.

In a further attempt to overcome this problem arrangements were made to obtain a trailer pump, which could be operated by our own staff, and save further calls on the Fire Service. I am indebted to the staff of the Fire Service for their advice as to the most suitable type of equipment to obtain for the purpose. Arrangements were also made to dig out a pond in the stream which runs along the north-west boundary of the site, and it is felt that this will provide an adequate reserve of water for most eventualities.

The shortage of tipping space, the continuing change in the nature of refuse, and the further increase in bulky refuse, both domestic and industrial, all added to acuteness of the problem, and towards the end of the year the Health Committee gave active consideration to alternative means of disposal.

Dealing with the numerous fires and associated problems demanded a considerable amount of "out of hours" duty under unpleasant conditions and I would like to place on record my appreciation of the work carried out by my Deputy, the Cleansing Foreman, and Tipmen in this connection.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year no premises were found to be infested with vermin.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 1,111 visits were made with the following results :

1.	No. of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	1011
2.	No. of rat infestations found	...	...	...	...	280
	No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	360
	Total number of infestations	...	...	...	...	640
3.	No. of properties treated by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	640
4.	No. of notices served to carry out treatment	...	...	...	...	—
5.	No. of notices served for structural alteration	...	...	...	...	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one soap boiler registered in the district.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Industrial Pollution.

No. of smoke observations including railway locomotives	...	...	...	...	...	64
Notices served in respect of contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	21
1. Dark smoke in excess of permitted aggregate and/or continuous dark smoke in excess of 4 minutes	...	...	...	...	...	4
2. Black smoke in excess of permitted aggregate	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	15
Boiler plant inspections	...	...	...	...	...	25
Spoil Bank observations	...	...	...	...	...	15

Notifications under Clean Air Act.

Notifications of new installations	...	...	...	...	...	5
Applications for prior approval received	...	...	...	...	...	—
Applications for prior approval granted	...	...	...	...	...	—
Applications for approval of height of new chimneys received	...	...	...	...	...	4
Applications for approval of height of new chimneys granted...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(a) as submitted	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) after amendment to increase height	...	...	...	...	...	2

Progress Report, 1966.

Provision of oil firing replacing coal	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of new plant and equipment, oil fired boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...	4
Provision of gas burners to incinerator	...	...	...	...	...	1

Domestic Pollution—Smoke Control Areas.

During the year progress was continued in the control of pollution from domestic premises and the following table shows the position at the year end:—

	Number	Total No. of premises	No. of houses	No. of other premises	Acreage
1. Smoke Control Areas now operative ...	6	5155	4864	291	2018.5
2. Smoke Control Areas confirmed but not yet operative (No. 7 Area)	1	1191	939	252	245.0
3. Smoke Control Areas submitted and await- ing confirmation (No. 8 Area)	1	1464	1400	64	600.0
	8	7810	7203	607	2863.5

Concentration of SO₂ and Smoke.

The following tables show the concentration of SO₂ and smoke in the air as recorded at the Health Centre, Greenside, Cleckheaton, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

It should be noted that the site is adjacent to the local bus station with the consequent low level emission of sulphur compounds from diesel fuel oil used by the buses.

Concentration of SO₂ in the Air in Microgrammes/Cubic Metre.

	1965 Daily Readings			1966 Daily Readings		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	593	93	227	583	74	271
February	607	117	224	697	68	216
March	486	135	253	230	77	146
April	344	91	193	187	78	132
May	233	74	128	184	53	112
June	283	57	105	192	45	82
July	119	61	86	157	43	72
August	159	53	100	203	46	85
September	257	64	142	490	32	126
October	631	79	219	343	151	198
November	463	79	220	421	99	205
December	535	123	227	675	88	181

Concentration of Smoke in the Air in Microgrammes/Cubic Metre.

	1965 Daily Readings			1966 Daily Readings		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	720	48	181	615	105	262
February	628	71	177	811	24	172
March	520	64	218	191	19	73
April	288	40	135	120	44	84
May	152	32	78	109	11	60
June	184	16	57	101	15	39
July	75	19	48	67	13	32
August	107	7	51	76	19	46
September	229	38	100	428	13	102
October	669	15	174	321	59	163
November	441	49	183	463	15	137
December	550	40	150	837	28	125

Domestic Pollution.

The No. 6 (Whitehall Road/Scott Lane) Smoke Control Order was brought into operation on the 1st April.

The No. 7 (Cleckheaton Central/Rawfolds) Order was confirmed by the Minister during the year. Fireplace alterations are at present being carried out in this Area in preparation for it becoming operative in July of next year. In this more than in any of the previous six Areas it is most noticeable that a large proportion of open coal fires are being replaced by gas fires. This may be due to one or a combination of the following factors: (a) the increased grant now payable for a gas fire (b) the ease of lighting and control with no problem of ash removal or re-kindling (c) the publicity given to the deposits of natural gas in the North Sea and the hope of a stability in price. In interviews and discussions with house owners who are required to replace coal burning open fires, the Public Health Inspectors are most careful not to influence them in any way as to the type of appliance and fuel they wish to use, i.e., solid smokeless fuel, gas or off-peak electricity, and emphasise that they have complete freedom of choice. Notwithstanding, it is pleasing from a Public Health point of view for the following reasons that increased supplies of gas are being used (a) the provision of a gas fire means that coal cannot now be burned and (b) the very low sulphur content of gas in comparison with solid smokeless fuel and the consequent reduction of the invisible sulphur dioxide. Another significant fact that emerges from this Area is an increase in the number of houses where full or partial central heating is being installed by means of solid smokeless fuel, gas or electricity.

The No. 8 (Upper Spen/Firthcliffe) Smoke Control Order was surveyed and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and is now awaiting confirmation. The survey was again carried out by postal means and thanks are again due to the Borough Treasurer's Department for their co-operation and help in addressing the considerable number of envelopes required.

The technical and administrative work involved in formulating and bringing Smoke Control Areas into operation, whilst rewarding from a public health view point, is extremely time consuming, necessitating as it does a survey of all fuel burning appliances and estimating the total cost of fireplace alterations required in the Area, informing owners and occupiers of the effects of the Order and the required alterations, checking individual estimates and assessing the amount of grant payable, interviews and discussions with owners and contractors who request advice, inspecting fireplace alterations during and/or after completion, and checking accounts before payment of grant.

The administration of Smoke Control Areas brings the staff of the Department into closer contact with a bigger and wider cross section of the ratepayers than probably any other of the many and varied duties carried out. This affords a splendid opportunity to foster public relations with the ratepayers and it is believed that this is indeed taken.

It can be confidently stated that the six Smoke Control Areas already in operation in the Borough have brought about a considerable reduction in smoke pollution from domestic premises, thus obtaining a cleaner and healthier environment. Whilst the vast majority of householders in these operative Areas who have elected to burn solid fuel, rather than gas, electricity or oil, are in fact using an "authorised fuel" and thus complying with their statutory obligations, it appears however that a small number of people are still burning bituminous coal and are apparently being encouraged to do so by solid fuel distributors who for reasons best known to themselves knowingly sell coal to householders in operative areas thus trying to sabotage the efforts of the Council and to vast majority of householders who are co-operating in the objective of securing a cleaner and healthier Borough. This matter was reported to the December meeting of the Health Committee when it was resolved that the Chairman be asked to make a statement at the Council meeting expressing the Committee's concern at the contraventions of the operative Smoke Control Orders and of the possible steps which will be taken by the Council should these contraventions continue and that he also refer in his statement to the views of the Council regarding coal merchants selling bituminous coal within such areas. This resolution was confirmed by the Council and was given publicity by the local press at the year end, so it is to be hoped that this will have a salutary effect on the persons concerned.

Industrial Pollution.

Section 1 of the Clean Air Act makes the emission of dark smoke from a chimney an offence when it exceeds stipulated permitted periods as laid down in Regulations made thereunder—the permitted periods depending on the number of boiler furnaces served and whether or not soot blowing is carried out. This recognises the fact that whilst bituminous coal can be burned virtually smokelessly in modern industrial furnaces which are properly installed and maintained, there are nevertheless times such as clinkering, soot blowing or when lighting up from cold, etc., when the emission of smoke is

unavoidable. It is pertinent to state therefore that the emission of smoke from a chimney for short periods does not necessarily mean that the Act is being contravened.

From the figures of observations and contraventions given above it will be noted that out of the 21 notices served for contraventions 6 only were for emissions of dark and black smoke in excess of the permitted limits, the remaining 15 being for smoke nuisances. The former with minor exceptions which are being given attention is no longer a problem. Smoke nuisances which are defined as smoke other than (a) smoke emitted from a chimney of a private dwelling; or (b) dark smoke emitted from a chimney serving a boiler furnace, etc., which causes nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are mainly caused by the burning of refuse in the open or in unsuitable incinerators. It is hoped that the provision of a municipal destructor plant which is now under active discussion will eventually eliminate the necessity for burning refuse in the open where it is liable to cause smoke nuisances.

SHOPS ACT.

No visits were made during the year specifically for the provisions of this Act, but many shop inspections have been carried out principally under other Acts such as Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation below is provided in 17 conveniences throughout the area :--

Females.	Males.
32 water closets.	21 water closets and urinal accommodation.

Two men are engaged full-time in cleansing these conveniences. The buildings are in the main, modern structures designed specifically for the purpose.

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Borough of Spenborough for 1957-1966.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Spenborough for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in the Borough of Spenborough 1943-1966.
- D** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Byelaws in force in the District.
- E.** Clinic and Treatment Centres.
- F.** Staff of the Health Department.
- G.** Factories Act, 1961, Annual Report.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH FOR 1957-66.

Year	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Trans- ferable Deaths of non- residents registered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 births		
											Number	Rate
1957	36560	493	13.5	305	8.3	4	168	14	28.4	469	12.8
1958	36620	548	15.0	314	8.6	7	177	12	21.9	484	13.2
1959	36480	526	14.4	328	9.0	11	177	5	9.5	494	13.5
1960	36910	567	15.4	289	7.8	16	179	12	21.2	452	12.2
1961	36680	559	15.2	332	9.0	22	169	9	16.1	479	13.0
1962	37160	631	17.0	330	8.9	12	217	15	23.8	535	14.4
1963	37370	628	16.8	310	8.3	14	199	18	28.7	495	13.2
1964	37520	682	18.2	281	7.5	14	204	17	24.9	471	12.6
1965	37820	695	18.4	298	7.9	11	200	11	15.8	487	12.9
1966	38370	700	18.2	284	7.4	17	223	16	22.9	490	12.3

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	8253
Total Population at all ages (Census 1961)	...	...	36412
Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1966)	...	...	38370
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	14450

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILLBIRTH RATES OF SPENBOROUGH FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1947	756	23	30·4	Nil	—	26	33·2
1948	646	27	40·5	1	1·5	19	28·6
1949	579	25	43·0	Nil	—	15	25·2
1950	543	14	25·8	1	1·8	20	35·5
1951	503	16	31·8	Nil	—	15	29·0
1952	551	15	27·2	Nil	—	9	16·1
1953	507	13	25·6	Nil	—	11	21·2
1954	446	17	38·1	1	2·2	12	26·2
1955	521	10	19·2	1	1·9	11	20·7
1956	512	9	17·6	Nil	—	14	26·6
1957	493	14	28·4	Nil	—	12	23·8
1958	548	12	21·9	Nil	—	14	24·9
1959	526	5	9·5	1	1·9	11	20·5
1960	567	12	21·2	Nil	—	13	22·4
1961	559	9	16·1	Nil	—	4	7·1
1962	631	15	23·8	Nil	—	16	24·7
1963	628	18	28·7	Nil	—	13	20·3
1964	682	17	24·9	Nil	—	11	15·9
1965	695	11	15·8	Nil	—	13	18·3
1966	700	16	22·9	Nil	—	14	19·6

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in the Borough of Spenborough, 1943-1966. APPENDIX C.

Year	Smallpox	Polio myelitis and Polio encephalitis	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Other Diseases	Totals
1943					257	42	40		12			2	1	267	23	13	521	245		15	1438
1944					110	32	18	1	8	1		1	1	532	15	9	195	102		1	1026
1945					89	31	33	2	9	2				130	14	10	712	15		3	1050
1946					43	29	27	1	1	1			2	201	28	16	63	272		1	686
1947		9			27	4	20	1	4		1	1	3	215	23	17	408	137		9	879
1948					68	5	34		6				1	175	15	12	519	144		6	985
1949		15			44		30	2	14			1		145	25	10	151	151		5	595
1950		4			22		32	1	8		1			230	23	4	453	128		32	938
1951		6			37		68		6					471	16	14	368	219		10	1216
1952		2		9	68		18		11		1	3		147	20	4	198	146			626
1953		5		16	56		48		7					443	11	8	769	124		15	1502
1954				7	55	1	24		7			1		214	17	9	74	92		18	519
1955		11		9	14		31		10			4	1	170	18	6	546	68		29	918
1956		3		9	16		8		5			1		174	11	5	12	87		9	340
1957		4		8	11		25		4					290	7	3	837	13		13	1211
1958		2			26		10	3	3					181	11	4	34	38		9	325
1959				82	61		22	1	8			1		275	16	3	582	9		28	1088
1960				75	44		14		7					393	3	2	74	108		22	742
1961	1		31	5	11		12		1					84	7	4	786	23		7	972
1962			10	1	18		13		1	1				196	2	4	263	2		4	515
1963			80	4	7		18		3					298	6	3	633	34		11	1097
1964			39	6	40		6		1					153	5	1	265	33		13	562
1965			22	16	88		2		2					443	8	2	431			30	1134
1966			40	18	84		7		2					175	5	2	536	38		11	918

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

(Sections 21, 31, 86, and Part VI).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

(Sections 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46 and Part IV).

Highways Act, 1959 — Code of 1892.

The Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II except Sections 15 and 20).

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

Subject.

Date of Confirmation.

A. Made by the Borough Council.

In operation within the whole of the Borough :

Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	17th February 1948 (varied—7th Dec. 1951 and 1st April, 1957)
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food				24th March 1950
The Prevention of Waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water*	...	...	...	1st December, 1957
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...		1st May, 1953
Good Rule and Government	...	...		1st February, 1957
Motor Vehicles let for Hire	...	...		24th December, 1956
Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	16th August, 1956

In operation within the Borough excluding Birkenshaw, Hunsworth, and parts of Hartshead and Clifton :

New Streets	...	...	...	15th March 1927
Wireless Apparatus	...	...	...	15th May 1930
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	26th November 1928

*Operative only in the Corporation's water supply area.

B. Made by the West Riding County Council.

1. Street Collections.
2. Byelaws made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.
3. Sale of Coal and Coke and Solid Fuels.
4. Regulations relating to the control of dogs.
5. Regulations relating to Stage Plays.
6. Employment of Children.
7. Personal Weighing Machines.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

APPENDIX E.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Valley Road, Littletown, Liversedge	... Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	... Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Wednesdays and Fridays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Temperance Hall, Scholes, Cleckheaton	... 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.
Do.	Methodist Sunday School, Roberttown, Liversedge	... Thursdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Public Hall, Gomersal	... Fridays (fortnightly) 2—4 p.m.
Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Mondays 2—4 p.m.
School Clinic	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Mondays 9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.
Paediatric Clinic	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Last Friday in month 10.30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Mondays 1.30 p.m.
		... Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. (alternate)
Chiropody Clinic (Schoolchildren)	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Fridays 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Child Guidance Clinic	Ings Grove, Mirfield	... Mondays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
		... Tuesdays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Daily by appointment.
Relaxation and Mothercraft	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Mondays and Thursdays 3 p.m.
Old People's Chiropody Clinics	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... All enquiries for appointments.
Do.	Valley Road, Littletown, Liversedge	... to be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.
Do.	Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw	... Medical Officer.
Do.	Liberal Club, Hightown, Liversedge	... Medical Officer.
Do.	Old Folks' Centre, Scholes	... Medical Officer.
Contact (Psychiatric) Club	Health Centre, Cleckheaton	... Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Family Planning Clinic (Run by Spensborough and District Family Planning Association)	Health Centre	... Mondays 7 p.m. (closed during August).
Handicapped Persons Occupational Therapy Class	Health Centre	... Tuesdays 1.30—5 p.m.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Health Centre	... By Appointment.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Staff.

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Medical Officer.

SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer.

LORNA ARBLASTER, M.B., Ch.B.,

Departmental Medical Officer (Commenced 5th Dec., 1966).

Public Health Inspectors.

J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Officer and Market Superintendent. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

J. BROWN, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J. D. BARKER, Diploma for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

B. ELLIS, Diploma for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

W. A. JOHNSTON, Certificate for inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.

A. SUTCLIFFE, Diploma for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. (Resigned 31.3.66.)

J. K. GREENWOOD, Public Health Inspector's Diploma. (Commenced 20.6.66).

G. TIDSWELL, Authorised Meat Inspector—Certificate in Meat Inspection.

Miss D. COLLETT, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section

Mrs. P. HOBSON, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.
Miss C. FIRTH
Miss N. HOLLIDAY.
Mr. G. RISHMAN
Mrs. M. P. HALL
Mrs. N. EARNSHAW
Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.
Miss A. WINCKLE (Resigned 31st May, 1966)
Miss J. E. INESON (Commenced 13th June, 1966)

Divisional Nursing Officer (Divisions 15 & 17).

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

Mrs. I. COWBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
(Commenced 18.7.66)
Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's
Nurse.
Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Mrs. R. A. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
(Part-time) (Commenced 6.6.66)
Miss D. M. ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. PERKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's
Nurse.

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).

Mrs. J. M. GAINES, S.R.N.
(Commenced 28th March, 1966. On H.V. Course 3rd October,
1966).
Mrs. H. A. HARRISON, S.R.N., Part-time.
Mrs. P. E. PRENTICE, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N. (Part-time) (On H.V. Course 3rd
October, 1966)

Midwives.

Miss M. J. B. BARTLEY, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B.
Mrs. E. A. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31st May, 1966)
Mrs. N. M. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 8th August,
1966).

District Nurses.

Mrs. J. M. BREWER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. J. KEISER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. J. A. LAMB, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Miss C. LATIMER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. P. LEIGH, S.R.N.
Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Miss J. M. MIDGLEY, S.R.N.
Miss M. NORTCLIFFE, S.R.N. (Commenced 28th May, 1966.
Resigned 31st August, 1966)
Mrs. J. PYRAH, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Dental Staff.

Mr. F. A. RYCROFT, B.Ch.D., L.D.S., Dental Officer
Miss J. S. ACKROYD, Dental Attendant (Resigned 4th Oct., 1966)
Miss C. C. FENELON, Dental Auxilliary
Mrs. J. HALL, Dental Attendant (Commenced 7th October, 1966)
Miss E. B. PRIESTLEY, Dental Attendant
(Resigned 6th January, 1966).
Miss A. ROAST, Dental Attendant (Commenced 28th February,
1966).

Mental Welfare Officer.

Mr. I. RATCLIFFE, R.M.N. (Resigned 30th April, 1966).
Mr. K. C. TEED, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Mr. R. O'KANE, R.M.N. (Commenced 5th September, 1966).
(Shared with Batley Division).

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. MAXWELL, County Psychiatrist.
Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.
Mrs. R. BINDMAN, Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time).
Mrs. I. MURGATROYD, Part-time Clerk.

Part-time Staff.

Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Mr. W. WEBSTER, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Mr. W. G. SMITH, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Mrs. W. WEBSTER, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Mr. F. R. BROWN, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Mrs. S. A. HUGHES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.
Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant
Ophthalmologist.
Dr. C. S. LIVINGSTONE, M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Consultant
Paediatrician.
Mr. S. PARKINSON, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.
Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Clerk.
Mrs. H. SQUIRE, Clerk.
Mrs. C. M. COWDELL, Clerk.

Old People's Wardens.

- Mrs. G. BOOTHROYD, Cloverhills/Laverhills.
Mrs. M. E. BROWN, Windybank.
Mrs. M. COLLINS, Turnsteads.
Mrs. V. JOHNSTON, Turnsteads.
Mrs. P. BARKER, Turnsteads. (Commenced 24.2.66).
Mrs. L. HOLROYD, Barrington.
Mrs. A. ALLOTT, Garden Estate/New Street.
Mrs. B. BOOTH, Whitechapel/Foldings.
Mrs. M. H. HOLROYD, Brooklyn.
Mrs. I. LEE, Brooklyn Grange.
Mrs. L. WOOD, Private Houses, Gomersal.
Mrs. B. GOODALL, Private Houses, Norristhorpe.
Mrs. E. MOULD, Private houses, Cleckheaton West Ward.
(Commenced 21.3.66).
Mrs. G. KNIGHT, Private Houses, Cleckheaton East Ward.
(Commenced 21.3.66).
Mrs. D. A. ORAM, Private Houses, Hightown Ward.
(Commenced 21.3.66).
Mrs. J. GLOVER, Private Houses, Littleton Ward.
(Commenced 21.3.66).
Mrs. A. HEATON, Private Houses, East Bierley.
(Commenced 21.3.66).
Mrs. D. ARNALL, Private Houses, Birkenshaw Ward.
(Commenced 21.3.66).
Mrs. B. FIELD, Private Houses, Scholes Ward.
(Commenced 21.3.66).

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.
Part I of the Act.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	243	20	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	246	20	2	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	—	—	—	—	—

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